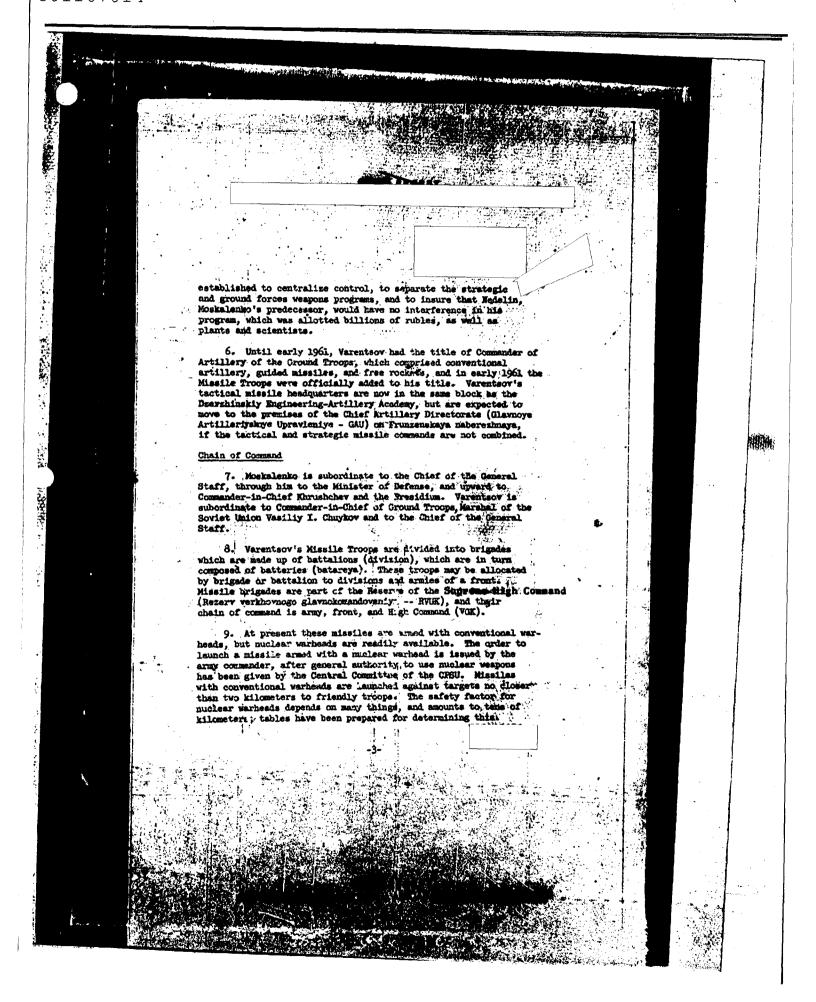
Strategic missiles are those mistance a range greater than 1,000 kilometers, although missiles of shorter range may be employed for strategic purposes in certain operational situations.

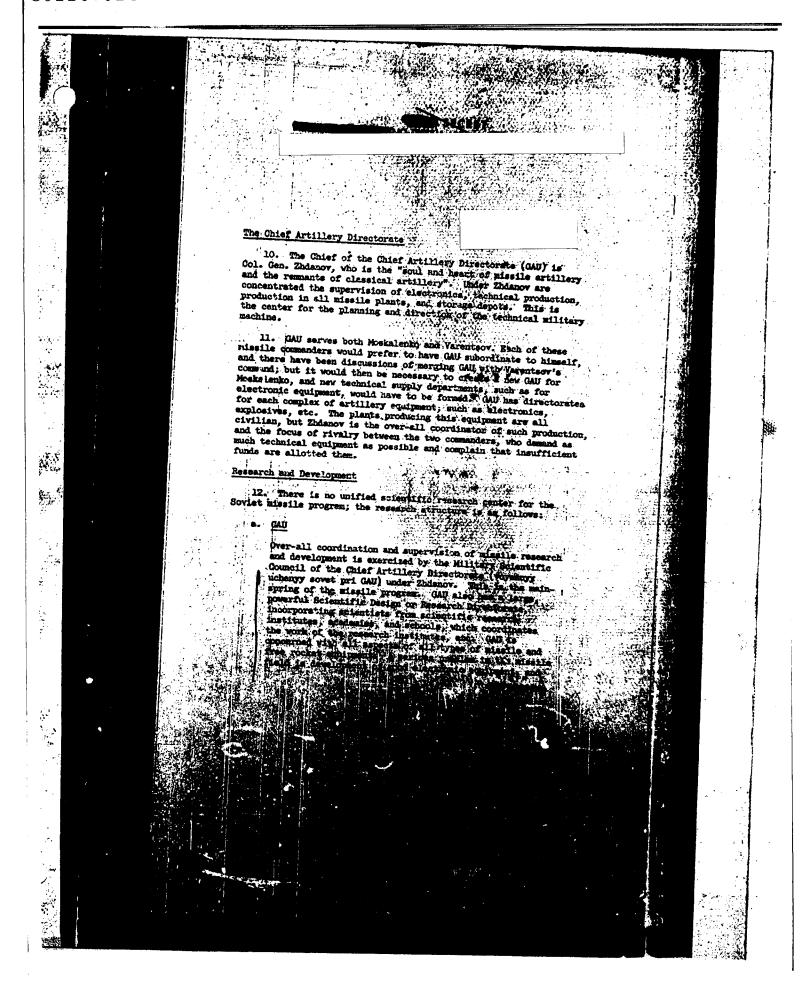
- 2. These categories of weapons are under the control of two separate commands, the strategic missiles under Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill S. Moskalenko, who is Commander-in-Chief of Missile Troops (Glavnekomanduyushchiy raketnymi voyskami), and tactical missiles under Chief Marshal of Artillery Sergey S. Varentsov, who is Commander of Missile Troops and Artillery of the Ground Troops (Komanduyushchiy raketnymi voyskami i artilleriyu akhoputnykh voysk). This division of responsibility has led to conflicts over allocation of funds and resources.
- 3. Since early 1961 it has been rumored at responsible levels of the General Staff that the two missile commands would be combined under Varentsov, who would run the new command, consisting of twelve directorates, fram. Moskalenko's present headquarters at Perkhushkovo (N 55-39, E 37-09). This is a new cantonment which occupies the former buildings of the Higher Academic Courses for Refresher Political Instruction of Senior Officers. The fenced restricted area includes the nearby lake, where it is forbidden to fish or swim.

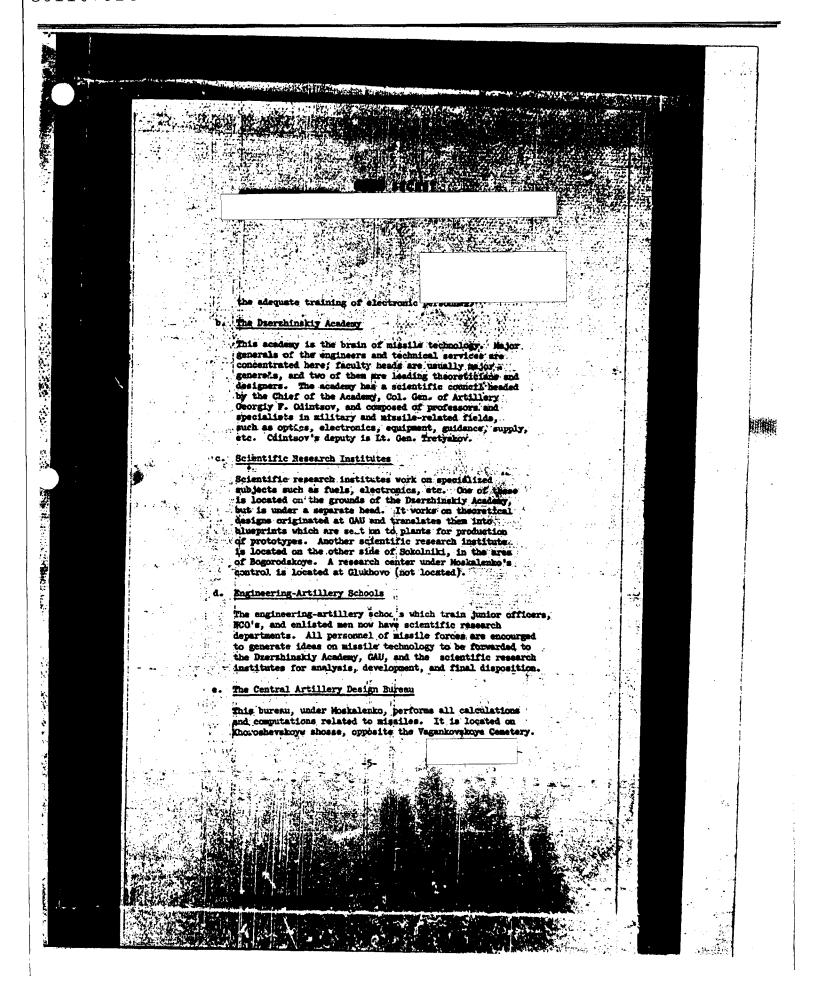
4. The position of Deputy to the Minister of Defense for New Meapons (novaya tekhnika), which has been vacant since Marshal of the Soviet Union Mitrofan I. Nedelin's death, was not transferred to Moskalenko because the latter is physically incapacitated, and would not be given to Vartensow as head of the combined command unless he had proven himself in the new job.

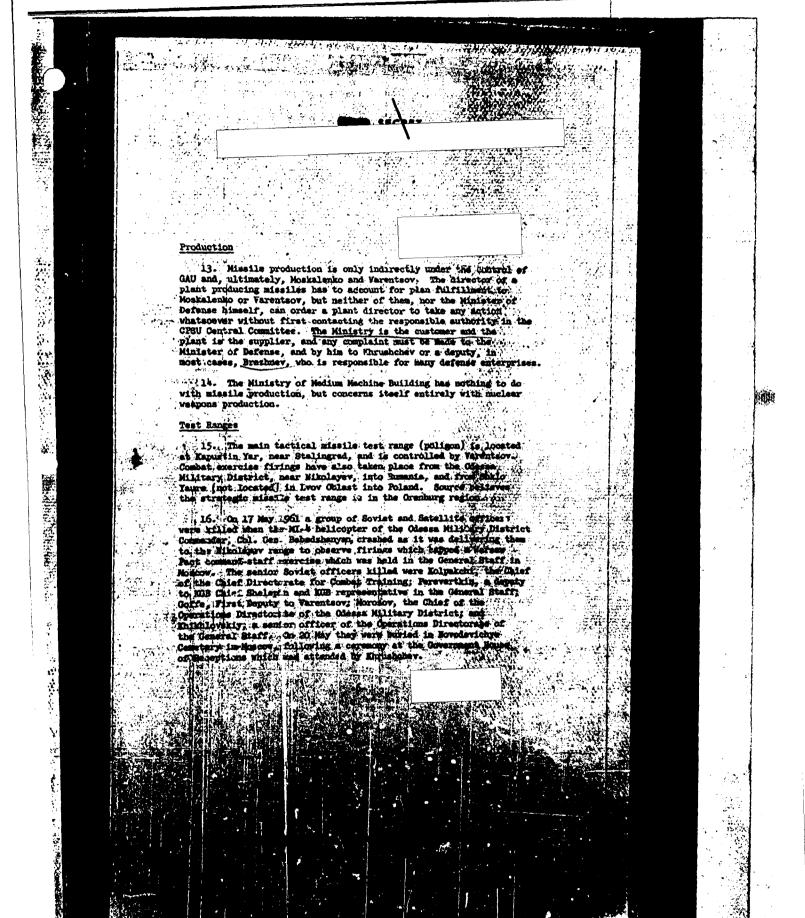
Command Responsibilities

5. The strategic command at Perkhushkovo controls all strategic missiles and the launching of earth satellites. It was









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Storage

17. MW is responsible for storing and stockpiling missiles, werkeeds, and their charges, including muclear charges. This responsibility includes custody, technical supervision, maintenance, radiation control, etc. The missiles and variends are stored, separately, and are only brought together when they are to be used. The issue or movement of nuclear warheads can be carried out only on instructions from the Central Committee of the CPSU.

18. Insufficient funds have been allotted for construction of depots for storage of missiles, so that other facilities have been taken over for this purpose. In the GSFG, missiles are stored in temporary structures near the warhead storage points, or are in canvas shalters.

19. The guarding of nuclear weapons and weapons materials is performed by a KGB component known by the initals CMSDQW. The last three letters may stand for Division of Special Designation (divisiya osobogo naznachemi, s).

Training

Artillery Academy i/n Dzershinskiy, which is controlled by Moskalening. Artillery Academy i/n Dzershinskiy, which is controlled by Moskalening. This is the blacksmith shop where missile cadnes are forged. Students total about 2,500 of which 450-600 graduate yearly. There are two courses at the academy, a mine to twelve month course which concentrates on tactical missiles and free rockets, with a general lecture on strategic missiles, and a five and one-half year course which goes into much greater detail on all types of missiles. As proportion of the students in the short course go on to the long course. Students in the long course complete their training of strategic missiles at test sites and assembly/checkout facilities. A small number of Havy and Air Force officers attend the short course, but it is not known if any attend the long course. Civilian engineers from the Bauman Institute are accepted into the Dzerphinskiy Academy and the Signals Academy for training. Bauman Institute has two secret technical faculities which are controlled by a general of technical troops.

21. The Artillery Command Academy in Lemingrad, subordinate to Varentsov, gives a course which is less detailed, and concentrates

